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Letter from Utah Territory.

COURINE, UTAH TERRITORY, Nov. 17, 1870. To the Editor of the New National Era: Here, from polygamous Utah, allow me to greet you. Among the many pleasant meetings of old and new friends none were more agreeable than my introduction to the New NATION-At ERA, the exponent of the wants and views of my people, to one just returning from the northwestern outposts of civilization, where, for the past twenty months, I have claimed a local habitation, and, must confess it, to be the best I ever had.

purpose of organizing a colony for the Territory of Montana, and I feel confident, when the thing is properly understood, that it will be is destined to be the "gem State" of the United States. The vast fields of enterprise are now open to our people, and we would be deaf to our best interests did we not listen to reason and heed it. Its agricultural and mineral resources are second to none in the world; while its facilities for stock-raising are better than any yet known. Land in untold quantities to be taken up at pre-emption and homestead rates, and Locka and Bitter Root Valleys offer now better chances then ever before thought of. The North Pacific Railroad is a certainty. and it will run through both of the above-named valleys, which abound in water, wood, and coal. Montana is underlaid by a strata of mineral deposit which is rich beyond conception, and offers extraordinary inducements to the farmer, the machanic, and the miner labor, which always is in demand at more than remunerative prices; and the poor man who comes to this country will in a very short time have a answered the other, and how the whole only competency, which he cannot in any way accumulate in the crowded labor marts of the East. Let us, then, make haste to these mountains, val- for reprobation. He, of course, could not con- a short time boys were committed to the school leys, and plains, away from the vices and pestilential atmospheres of the over-crowded cities. which have always proved a bane to our children, and plant ourselves in the virgin soil of this God-given land, which is filled with so many Mob," and which has been reported more or spectfully called. national advantages. A very erroneous impression prevails in the States as to the climate of this Northern country; but look at the statistics for the past few years, and we are astonishnot lie, and the reports of the Surveyor General will soon put at rest all the absurd stories relation to one's freezing alongside of a good fire, and the false reports of men who have come here and returned empty-handed because they would not work will melt as does the morning frost of October before the rays of old Sol. I hope to reach Washington about the middle of the coming month and lay before your read ers my plans in full detail. We now have all that we have asked for, and we must now prove to the world that we are as patriotic, as energetic, and as persevering as our friends who have always had the protection of the ballot.

I cannot close without saying a word about Courine, a small, gentle town, situated about thirty-two miles west of the junction of the Central and Union Pacific Railways, and which derives its principal sustenance from being the distributing point for Montana and Idahogoods being shipped here by rail, and hence to their destinations per ox and mule teams. Among the business men of this place none stand higher than a representative of our race. I refer to H. W. P. Spencer, formerly of St. Louis, at whose palatial establishment I found the NEW NATIONAL ERA. I yesterday visited the office of the Courine Reporter, the only paper published here, and it to me a miracle how it is supported. I was very pleasantly entertained by Mr. Beadle, the editor and proprietor, who disclaimed all politics, and claimed to be perfectly neutral, and who professes to be much interested in the prospects of the Garmore upon my arrival at Omaha.

The Boston Mob of 1835.

PETRIUCILLE.

Persecution is a great sharpener of memories. Persons who have walked through its fires and stood the ordeal have very distinct recollections if they had suffered in a great and a good cause, a very awkward way of recording at the time unpleasant events, which the other parties to them think had much better be buried in oblivion. The Abolitionists, for example, are note- their way. rious for what one of their own number once called those "bad memories that forget noth-They are far from unforgiving. Their whole course, since their ideas began to act upon politics and society, proves this. If a man came into the vineyard at the eleventh they never grudged him his penny of reputation or office, however slow he may have been in discerning the work which demanded him, or even however he may have hindered or maligned the laborers who had borne the burden and heat of the day. What they desired was that the work should be well done, and not the wages of it-the victory, and not the spoils.

Within the last year or so one of those re fractory facts which obstinately refuse to be forgotten has been forced upon the attention of the public of Boston, and will soon be recalled to that of the country at large. The Boston Mob of Gentlemen of Property and Standing, of October 21,1835 was one of those picturesque facts which fix themselves indelibly on the general mind, as well as on that of the actors in it. It is as inseparable a portion of the history of Boston and of the nation as the arguing of the Writs of Assistance, the Boston Massacre, or the Tea Party. But it happened just long enough ago not to be familiar as yet to the R. Johnson is dead. younger generation-say those under fortythrough its incorporation with permanent his tory, or to have been made the material of ro mance. Its incidents had in a good measure faced out of men's minds, and might have rested in a temporary oblivion, but for the unlucky

filial piety of the son of the magistrate charged with the peace of Boston at that time.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in a speech made somewhat more than a year ago, speaking of the subserviency of the country at that time to slavery, said: "I have seen the mayor of this ing the men who were his social companions to have the kindness to obey the laws!" Col. Theodore Lyman, son of the Mayor, sent to the Daily Advertiser a flat contradiction of this statement. Mr. Phillips -reaffirmed it. Col. Lyman rebutted; and Mr. Phillips sur-rebutted, producing the testimony of responsible witnesses to facts he brought forward in proof of his original statement. And here the case seemed to be rested. But, unluckily for himself and his father, Col. Lyman had privately printed, several months afterward, a pamphlet containing a most ill-judged renewal of the discussion. Besides printing the papers which had appeared in the Advertiser, he was blind enough to add to them a paper drawn up by Mayor Lyman, covered the and left among his papers, as his defense in the premises; and also some letters from certain Mr. Tho worthy citizens, telling what they remembered of the scene and their opinions touching the profitable visit. same, none of which were particularly perti-

NATIONALEI

posited in public libraries. No copy was sent to Mr. Garrison or Mr. Phillips, or any of the persons most immediately interested in the matter; and they owed it to the kindness of Hon. J. D. Cox, friends, who had received copies, for a sight

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hand, almost on his knees," entreating the spects of said school. men to obey the laws whom he should have, at pied a very humiliating and helpless attitude before a mob. How Col. Lyman could help seeing that his father did this very thing on his own showing it is hard to conceive. The object of Mayor Lyman's posthumous paper, and of his son's comments and confirmatory evidence, is to show that he could not help I am now on my way to the States for the himself. Mr. Phillips did not say that he could; but, if his own statement was true, his position was all the more humiliating, if the less culpable. But this excuse would only hold good on the supposition that the mayor was taken by but a small task. The Territory of Montana surprise, and had no opportunity for preparation. But, besides the notoriety of the imminence of the mob, which was virtually advertised in the papers as to come off at that time not days before, and warned of the coming mob, and entreated to have the peace kept. The spirit of order who doubts that as many thou sands of substantial men would have volunto do so. But, whether or not, the mayor duties of matron. should have called on one or the other of these kinds of force; and, not having done so, his deto the ground.

false and, if possible, ridiculous position called took to do this, and to place the whole transactory. This he did in a lecture before the Bosless fully in the Boston papers. It was an un-impassioned, judicial, fair criticism on Col. from what appeared in our columns a while oned. ago, to the manly and courageous demeanor of Mr. Garrison in the presence of a danger that might make the bravest quail. And he showed representations, of Mayor Lyman left "the great historic name of Garrison' with no stain upon its honors. We believe this valuable historical tract will soon appear in pamphlet form, perhaps fuller than when it was delivered. -N. Y. Independent.

"Death to the Scoundrels!"

"Give way, Carpet baggers," "Death to the "Florida Redeemed," are the startling head lines with which the Gainesville New Era announces what in its haste it supposed to be the triumph of the "Conservative"

Are the citizens of Florida willing to accept this as the outcome of the so-much hauded Reform movement, the success of which was to herald in such untold blessings to all our people? Had the Conservatives gained control of the State, as was but recently the conviction of so many of that party, was "Death to Carpetbaggers," in other words, death to a number of the best of our citizens, to be the slogan of the Democracy? Honestly, we do not believe it ; want, and yet the frequent utterance of such sentiments as the above, heretofore in private, but now at last publicly and openly in Democratic organs, may well stagger our belief in the intentions of their leaders.

Says the Savannah Republican of Thursday They [the people of Florida] intend to put it office the men [the Democratic candidates] they have fairly elected, and woe be to him who shall attempt to deprive them of their rights as net Immigration Society. I will write .you freemen. We happen to know their sentiments of hymns; and it seems to be a favorite one and intentions on this subject, and the intimation thrown out should be enough for the scoundrels who for four long years have lorded it over an unwilling people. They may take it or not, as they like." Without stopping to remark upon the ignorance of our political situation displayed in the terms "four years," or in the silly assertion that they have been elected, when the power to so authoritatively anof what happened to them; and they often have, nounce rests only with the Board of Canvassers, after examining the returns, we simply call attention to the open threat that the people of Florida intend to take the law into their own hands, and "woe to him" who stands in

Says the Monticello Advertiser of vesterday Let nothing swerve us from the resolution, that come what may, we shall, in accordance with the expressed desire of our people, place our leader at the helm of State, in the position to which he has been called. This is no time hour even, and really went heartily to work, for week-kneed policy to prevail; too long for our good have these off-scourings of Puritanism had their beaks in our hearts; their form upon our door. Let us remove them now, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."- Tallahassee

> MRS. DR. E. R. Johnson arrived overland from New Bedford on Monday evening, and is stopping at one of the principal hotels. The lady is on a temporary visit to San Francisco to settle up the estate of her late husband, Dr. Ezra R. Johnson, who was generally known as one of our representative pioneer colored men. The deceased gentleman left a considerable legaev in this city to his widow and daughter : al so an estate in New Bedford, Mass.

> The above, from the Pacific Appeal, will news to many of our readers on the Atlantic coast, for it is not generally known that Dr. E.

MARRIED. - SPELMAN - LAVENDER. At Jackson, Mississippi, on the 17th inst., by the Hon. Jonathan Tarbell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, assisted by the Rev. Marion Dunbar, the Hon, and Lieut, Col. James J. Spelman, of Canton, aid de camp on the staff of his excellency Gov. Alcorn, to Miss Anna tees, by law, to receive boys from adjoining Lavender, of Jackson. No cards.

With his many friends all over the country we tender to our friend Spelman our warmest city, cap in hand, almost on his knees, entreat- wishes for his happiness and prosperity in the new and honorable relation he has assumed .-ED. NEW NATIONAL ERA.

J. Madison Bell, the poet, is President of a Republican Club in Toledo, Ohio. C. Barber, (colored,) late of Alton, Ill., is a

Legislature of Arkansas. We regret to learn that Mr. John C. Pelton. Superintendent of the Industrial School, met with a serious accident on Monday, 24th inst. He was thrown from his buggy, and struck his

in town this week, and paid us a pleasant and

Leon Turner writes us a very encouraging nent to the point at issue, and none of which letter of his prospects in Texas. We wish our really contradicted Mr. Phillips's first state- young friend success in his new field. If talent country. The family system takes the worst

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870.

Reform School.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1870.

Secretary Interior: Sir: On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, in The pamphlet really answered itself. The testimony of the witnesses, and, above all, the compliance with your request of the 11th instant, I have the honor to report the proceedpaper left behind him by Mayor Lyman, concharge was that the mayor had "stood cap in the progress, present condition, and future pro-

The present Board of Trustees held their least, attempted to compel. Of course, this was first meeting on the 25th of September, 1869, a rhetorical way of stating that the mayor occu- at which time they found the means at their command very limited-barely enough to put the school in operation on a very small scale. whitewashing, and painting, before it could be rendered fit for occupation. There was no furniture whatever in it, and everything about it was in most uninviting condition.

Our first purpose was to find a suitable per- ton. son to take charge of the school which we proposed to commence as soon as possible, though Congress for the means necessary to enable us to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, commensurate with the wants of the District.

property-holders, certainly the day before, if board acted with great caution in this respect. The success of the Reform School of the State of Ohio, situated at Lancaster, Ohio, had police of the city was lamentably insufficient been so great under the superintendency of Mr. beyond question. But the mayer was compe- George E. Howe, that its reputation had reachslavery as was the mercantile spirit of Boston to visit this city to enable them to have an in- minds that they are sent to secool as a punish-It required time, however, for Mr. F. W.

Howe to remove from Ohio to this place with fense of himself and his son's justification fall his family; to procure furniture for the house. and to put it in a condition fit to be occupied : Still, there would have been no occasion to this was at length accomplished, and by order show how one part of Col. Lyman's pamphlet of the board I gave notice to Judge Cartter, and through him to the other judges of the confirmed Mr. Phillips's words, had not the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on mayor's endeavors to put Mr. Garrison in a the 3d day of January last, that the trustees were now prepared to receive a few boys. In descend to notice them. Mr. Phillips under- by the courts, and the number has been continually on the increase, as will be seen by retion in the light in which it must stand in his- ference to the report of the superintendent, able; at the same time impressing upon the which is hereto appended, and to which, for minds of the boys the importance of performton Lyceum, last week, entitled "The Lyman other important information, attention is re- ing each his share of that labor which is the Total: 2,086 white, 796 colored. Aggregate, of the essential elements.

The appropriation of Congress, of the sum of \$12,000, (\$20,000 having been asked for by taught that idleness is the parent of vice and Lyman's pamphlet, and of the evidence adduced the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, for the want, as labor is of all that is desirable, eaviin it. His condemnation of it was certainly purposes of the school,) enabled the Board of able, or commendable in the community. severe, but was supported by impregnable arTrustees to prepare ac sommodations for fifty

There is a class of boys who might be emi
Whole District—Males: 10,209 white, 4,762 creasing Congressional Library, the centering bon. The style is too masculine—too nobby ed that we have been so mistaken. Figures do guments. He cited the evidence of witnesses or sixty boys, and, indeed, to keep the school nently benefited, indeed preserved from utter colored; females: 10,968 white, 5,732 colored here of all these appliances for such a grand for ladies. in no way tainted with Abolitionism, and nota- in operation, as without the appropriation it ruin, by being sent to the Reform School, but Total: 21,177 white, 10,494 colored. Aggre- institution of learning, may suggest a practical Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, editor of the

> Notwithstanding the superintendent did not get possession of the farm until some time in May, and could not even commence to fence it their support, and who cannot be taken into how all the sneers and mistakes, if not mis until it was somewhat late to begin plowing and putting in his crops, it will be seen by his report that he has almost exclusively with the labor of the inmates of the school-boys under sixteen years of age, and many of them not over fourteen-raised good crops of corn, po-tatoes, beans, and garden vegetables, and has put in five acres of winter wheat, set out a large quantity of strawberries, and prepared ground for other crops.

The boys in the school labor on the farm in fair weather a portion of the day, and spend a portion in school in elementary studies. Their proficiency in these has been very great; indeed, quite surprising. The boys generally are and avidity to learn, have been most striking, contented, cheerful, and happy; reasonable and have called forth the commendations of hours of recreation are allowed them, they are many gentlemen who have visited the school. well clothed, fed and lodged; no more restraint is put upon them than is absolutely necessary for their own good, and they seem to be conscious that their condition is an enviable one compared with their condition previous to entering the school, and with the condition of boys roaming our streets in idleness and destitution, to say nothing of their vicious practices, which are the offspring of idleness and

Nor is the moral and religious culture of the boys neglected; a regular Sunday school is held every Sanday, and one of the trustees has taken upon himself the duty of superintending refer to the report of the superintendent, as their religious instruction, and directing the exercise of the Sunday school. With their de- during the last year. portment and their proficiency as Sunday school scholars, the board has reason to be ant, highly gratified. Among their daily exercises, but a prominent one on Sunday, is the singing with them.

THE SYSTEM.

As you are aware, being familiar with the organization of the school, the system of discipline and instruction adopted is that of the Ohio State Reform School, one of the most, if not the most, successful of reformatory institutions in the United States. It may be properly denominated "THE FAMILY PLAN." Its main and distinguishing features are :

1st. It dispenses with locks and bolts. 2d. It treats the boys as inmates and con-

stituent parts of a family. 3d. It endeavors to avoid putting a stigma upon the boys; inculcates self respect; puts them upon their honor, and endeavors to make them feel that they are trusted and respected 4th, Instead of feeling that they are committed to the custody of keepers or jailors. they are soon made to realize that they are with friends ready and desirous to do everything possible to promote their welfare, comfort, and happiness. It is true that now and then a boy makes his escape, (not permanently, however,) but this is a rare circumstance, and is only soon after he enters the school that any hoy shows the least desire to leave it; on the contrary, boys whose short terms have expired have returned, after being discharged, and requested to be permitted to remain; and in one instance a boy who made his escape, after being absent a few days, re-

turned voluntarily, and is now as contented as if the school had always been his home. We have had many applications of parents to take their boys, but in most cases they were not able to pay \$1.50 per week for their support. In one instance a well-to-do citizen o Montgomery county, Maryland, living not far from the school, applied to the superintendent to take his son, and when told that he would have to pay \$1.50 a week for the support of the boy if taken, replied that he would willingly pay five dollars a week rather than not reporting the case to the Board of Trustees, it was determined that they had no power to take and hold any boy not a resident of the District of Columbia. It may be suggested whether it would not be advisable to empower the trus counties in Maryland and Virginia upon such terms as the board may see fit to impose. In a letter addressed to the President of the Board of Trustees by Mr. George E. Howe, Superin-

tendent of the Ohio Reform School, dated January 20, 1870, he says: "I have long desired to see a reformatory in some section of our country, established purely upon the 'family system;' an institution that would be a model worthy of imitation by any State of our Union. I know of no place that it would be more fitting to establish such a regular nominee of the Republican party for the school than at our national capital. The family system was first introduced into this country by the State of Ohio in the year 1858, the Ohio school being modeled somewhat after the schools at Mettray, in France, and Red Hill, in England. The success of the system in head on the ground. He was picked up in Ohio has been such as to cause the States of sensible. Dr. Murphy examined him, and discovered that he had sustained a concussion of Kentucky to adopt the same, while many other Mr. Thomas Vohn, of Mission San Jose, was schools, are modifying their systems so as to

more nearly approach that of the family. "We look forward with certainty to no very distant future, when the prison system for re-

necessary wants are supplied, and where he is brought within the elevating influences of a well regulated and Christian family. Instead of frowning walls, gloomy cells, and dungeons, he is introduced to a clean and pleasant open farm home where kind friends bid him welcome. His stubborn heart is touched, and he resolves to lead a better and a purer life. It is better to hold the key of his heart than of his cell. firmed all that Mr. Phillips had said. The ings of said board during the past year, as also Experience has proved that a much larger percentage of bad boys can be reformed by the open farm than under the old or prison system. Of the large number already dismissed from the Ohio Reform School, very many are eccupying

important and lucrative positions, while many others are doing business successfully for themselves. Some even are taking a full course of The building which had been erected for the study at college. What has been done in Ohio use of the school required repairs, cleaning, can be even better done in Washington. The many mistakes committed in the establishment of the Ohio school, by not having precedents by which to be governed, can now all be avoided in the establishment of a school in Washing By the act of May 6, 1870, boys may be com-

mitted to the school for six months or a longer on a small scale, trusting to the liberality of period, and a number have been sent for the shortest term. The board feel it incumbent upon them to say that they do not think it advisable that any boy should be sent to the The success of the school depended, we were school for a less period than one year, and and place and placarded about the streets, the well convinced, so much upon the selection of that in rare instances. It is impossible to mayor was waited upon by Abolitionists and the right man to take charge of it, that the work a thorough and permanent reformation in any boy likely to be sent to the school for refermation in six months. It must be remembered that boys are not sent there, as to a jail, for punishment; we do not punish boys at the school except for wrong acts persisted in there. tent to employ special constables, and, pro- ed us, and the board at once invited Mr. Howe It is desirable to do away with the idea in their at that time, he knows little of its general terview with him. He came in November, and ment, but simply as a place where they will be an arrangement was made with him and his free from bad company and temptation, and brother, F. W. Howe, whereby the latter was where they can be well taken care of and eduteered in an afternoon as the mayor could ask to take the active superintendence of the school at the end of ples come to us our only hope of self-preserval side in Massachusetts. for. Nor is it likely the militia companies under the supervision, aid and advice of the six months they return to their former haunts people or in foreign lands. would have refused to act, if lawfully ordered former, and Mrs. F. W. Howe to perform the and soon find, or are found by, their former associates, and fall into their old habits of idleness, vagrancy, and vice. It is better in all cases that boys should be sent to remain until they are twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by the board. The board will then have it in their power to bind any boy out as an apprentice to a trade should he desire it.

and they should deem it expedient. Employment being one of the most effectual means of reform, a large portion of the time of Columbia of the boys will be devoted to labor of some make this labor not only profitable, but agree- gregate, 25,935. source of all comfort, civilization, a high moral 2,882. condition of society, and wealth. They are

allude to boys who are destitute of homes, who have neither parent nor guardian, and no one to come forward and pay \$1.50 per week for have been collated: the school by the trustees, and have no way of getting in unless they purposely commit some White pupils in charity schools, Washcrime, with a view to get in, as in one case we have reason to believe has been done.

We respectfully recommend such alteration of the law as will provide for this class, the expenses of their support to be paid by the city or county where they are found wandering. In conclusion the board can say with great pleasure, that under the care and management of Mr. Howe, as superintendent, and of Mrs. White pupils in public schools of rest pleasure, that under the care and management Howe, as matron, the school has more than met their expectations; the improvement, orderly conduct of the boys, their willingness to work The number of boys now at the school is nearly as great as the building will enable us to take, vet we have reasons to suppose that the number will be rapidly increased, if accommodations can be prepared for them. And with that view we respectfully request that you will ask of Congress, in addition to the sum of ten thousand dollars necessary to defray the ordinary expenses, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the erection of two additional buildings rendered necessary by the increase of numbers sent to the school. For the number of boys received and now at the school, I also for a statement of the expenses incurred

I have the honor to be your obedient serv-N. SARGENT, President of the Board of Trustees of the seats for pupils is 6,856, while the number of

Hon. Charles Sumner.

It is a token at once of his health of mind and his goodness of heart that the most illus- can accommodate about one-third of the white trious living member of the American Senate is school population, and the colored public willing occassionally to intermit his great la- schools about one-half of the colored school bors in the direct service of the state to meet population. Comments, as to the sufficiency the people in the lyceums of the country, to of the public school system under these circumgive them the privilege of listening to his clas- stances, are hardly necessary. sical eloquence, and to refresh his own spirit by There is no high school; there is a lack of varied and free contact with the spirit of the steady growth in the completeness of gradapeople. It is not every year that Charles Sum- tion; there is an inadequacy of means and a ner can make time for lyceum lecturing. Just danger of too frequent change in the control. three years ago he executed a grand literary Yet these all can be directly remedled by campaign across the Northern belt of States Congress. And whatever has been the sentifrom Massachusetts to Iowa; and, taking for ment of the people of the District in the his topic the question "Are we a nation?" he en- past, it is manifestly growing rapidly in favor unciated and illustrated the one consummate of free public schools, elsewhere so successachievement of our second heroic age. This ful. Among its citizens, in its corps of teachyear he has been induced to accept a few en- ers, and in its school officers, there have been eagements-this time, nowever, going on fur- some of the most ardent and competent friends ther west than to Chicago, where he has spoken of education. Their endeavors are worthy of twice. It is unnecessary to say that wherever commendation. he speaks he is greeted by immense and eager audiences. We doubt if he has ever spoken is now fifty-nine years old, full of honors as of efore so grand in that depth and breath as well as tenderness which we describe by the single here; third, 28 per cent, of the scholars enword wisdom. He stands before his audiences rolled in the public schools last year belonged with a presence worthy of a Senator-reverend, grave, and potent; and the years that are pasing over him seem but to mellow the splendid an active member of the board of trustees, for force which they are unable to diminish. It was a fitting thing that the Senator should select as one of the few places which he could uation for the last year : visit this year in the West the seat of the principal university of the West. A thousand stu- Chicago, 16 cents; Louisville, 18 cents; Cindents with a throng of citizens at Ann Arbor cinnati, 19 cents; Cleveland, 19 cents; Baltilistened with close and delighted attention for more, 22 cents; Washington, (estimated,) 36 two hours and a half to his oration on the cents. Franco-Prussian war. And at the end, so de- Value of school property on each hundr again and again, their manifestations of homfrom Ann Arbor we feel warranted in saying 37 cents. that, if the Senator could realize the impression which his magnificent speech produced on the ladies and gentlemen who heard him there, he would have no room for recollecting the solitary act of insolence perpetrated by five or six thinly disguised barbarians, who had somehow contrived to smuggle themselves into the room. New York Independent.

MINUTE MACHINERY .- A correspondent writing from London says: "The most extraordinary machine in the exhibition is, beyond question, the one for microscope writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way. and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller-so small, indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope become so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I prement. This pamphlet was privately printed and energy can insure success, he will achieve and circulated among personal friends and de-

EDUCATION.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education

We give below an abstract of the annual report of General John G. Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of the Bureau of Education. The re- NON ATTENDANCE, ABSENTERISM, AND TRUANCY, port is addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and begins as follows:

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU. SIR: Less than eighteen months have elaps-

d since I entered upon the duties of this office. I found that the entire working force of this Bureau at that time consisted of two clerks. at a salary of \$1,200 each, and that the rooms assigned to its use were so crowded with books, pamphlets, and desks as to be wholly unfit for successful clerical work.

The aid you were able to afford me by the detail of an additional clerk was of great serwice. The efficiency of the office was further open to woman a sphere, on the whole, so atincreased by the favorable action of Congress tractive as in America. She has won for her in passing the law of July 12, 1870, allowing self here acknowledged superiority over man three clerks, one at \$1,800, one at \$1,600, and one at \$1,400, and a messenger at \$840, and also making an appropriation of \$3,000 for additional work in compiling statistics and pre- lence as a teacher is more and more acknowlparing reports.

USEFULNESS OF THE BUREAU.

The Commissioner proceeds to show the great demand throughout the country and from foreign educational institutions, for information concerning the systems of education in the United States, and the imposibility of supply- PROSCRIPTION OF RACES IN ELEMENTARY EDU- on this subject. - Raleigh Standard, ing such information with the limited means at his command. In regard to the labor project for the future, he says : Since our occupation of larger quarters I

have undertaken the beginning of a collection tary education. The fact is one especially of apparatus and text-books, which I hope will be extended until it includes every improvement

SCHOOL REPORTS.

Abstracts of State and city school reports are then given to indicate the present condition of education in the country.

THE DISTRICT OF GOLUMBIA. Touching the schools of this District, the Commissioner appends the following statistics of the number of children between six and seventeen years of age, inclusive, in the District

City of Washington-Males: 8,371 white. kind, either farming, gardening, fruit-culture, 3,822 colored; females: 9,032 white, 4,710 color mechanical operations. It is intended to ored. Total: 17,403 white, 8,532 colored. Ag- The need of such an institution of learning is City of Georgetown-Males: 943 white, 325

colored; females: 1,143 white, 471 colored. within the limits of the city of Washington one Rest of the District-Males: 895 white, 615 which in time could be made worthy of the colored; females: 793 white, 551 colored. nation, in the Botanical Garden, the Smith-

White pupils in private schools, Washington....

ington..... White pupils in public schools, Washington.... White pupils in Washington, total,

White pupils in public schools, George-

of District..... 13.323 duties I should be wanting in common hon-White pupils in District, total . . .

Colored pupils in private schools, Washington... Colored pupils in public schools, Washington and Georgetown..... Colored pupils in public schools,

rest of District..... Colored pupils in District, total . . . From the figures it would appear that there that State, was so rude as to hiss their preacher, are in the District-White children not attending school.

Colored children not attending school

The Commissioner then says: The capacity of the public school buildings seems to be utterly inadequate. In Washington city, in the public schools, the number of Reform School of the District of Columbia. different pupils enrolled during the year ending June 30, 1870, was 8,118; the permanent are ignorant people, however, deprived of educolored public school buildings in Washington cational advantages for generations through no and Georgetown seat about 3,000. In other fault of their own, and we can hardly expect

words, the white public schools of Washington from them that chivalric regard for the decen- already won her a high place as a dramatic

The right and duty of Congress to take action cannot be questioned. Many special conwich a more impressive, a more beautiful, or a siderations enforce the duty. First, the influricher eloquence than he is doing this year. He ence of a model here would be beneficial everywhere else in the country, and especially in experiences, at the complete maturity of all his the South, now struggling for the establish powers. We think his atterances were never ment of efficient school systems; second, the Government is the largest owner of property

> to the families of those in Government employ. I am indebted to Gorge F. McLellan, Esq. the following comparison of the cost of public schools on every hundred dollars of cash val-New Haven, 10 cents; Boston, 15 cents;

lighted were they, and so anxious to testify to dollars actual valuation: St. Louis, \$1.32; Mr. Sumner their regard, that they refused for Cleveland, 97 cents; Cambridge, 97 cents; several minutes to rise from their seats; but Chicago, 76 cents; Washington, 72 cents; continued, by cheers prolonged and caught up Boston, 72 cents; Louisville, 61 cents; New Haven, 50 cents; Pittsburg, 44 cents; Proviage. From information which has reached us dence, 43 cents; Detroit, 42 cents; Albany,

According to this the present endeavors made by the citizens of this city compare well with those of others. If this is correct, and there still remains a lack of school-houses and instruction and a lack of means for these purposes, is it not fair to infer that the responsibility rests upon Congress? How shall it be Then follows an account of the progress of

educational institutions in the Territories and among the civilized Indians.

An elaborate and valuable paper on Kinder- can, whatever his faults may be in other direcgarten is included, in introducing which the

Commissioner says : The faulty training which too often precedes school work, and the imperfections so prevalent in our primary instruction, have turned the attention of many American teachers to the excellencies of the early training characteristics States, which have houses of refuge or prison sume, could be transferred to a sheet of note of the Kindergarten. Limitations in the conpaper. Practically it will be of great service ceptions of the teacher and the practical work in preventing forgeries. With one of these ma- of the school are measurably responsible for chines, a private mark can be put on bills so these faults. Neither children nor childhood minute and perfect that the forger can neither are sufficiently understood or appreciated. Nor when she replied, "No, I thank you; my gastroperceive or imitate it, but the bank clerk or are the houses, apparatus, grounds, or instruct nomical satiety admonishes me that I have ar-

copious extracts from the speeches and letters

of distinguished workers in the cause of elevat-

The immense amount of illiteracy in the

WOMAN'S INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

been conceded in Massachusetts. Her excel-

The functions of the teacher's office are espe-

CATION

The friends of universal education will be

struck with the numerons indications still re-

maining of the proscription of races in elemen-

demanding the attention of the nation. It

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

No nation excels the United States in the

benefits derived from voluntary associations.

The summarized reports of these meetings show

AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Attention is asked to the report in reference

which was made to the National Teachers' As-

The nuclei of a grand national university,

CONCLUSION.

My sense of the incompleteness of this re-

Whatever measure of success the office has

been able to attain since I entered upon these

esty not to acknowledge that it is largely due

to your thorough appreciation and prompt con-

sideration of the subjects and duties in hand,

and the uniform sympathy and co-operation of

An Impudent Censure well An-

The Richmond Despatch is shocked because

little of the manliness or self respect of any

foundation and corner stone of which is preig-

dice against the African race. Yet we think

connection" was rude and blameworthy. They

the Despatch call up a few reminiscences of the

action of white men on those occasions for the

instruction and edification of the negroes, whose

ignorance and rudeness it so heartily deplores.

We fear, however, it will have to look beyond

"I Don't Blame the Niggers."

A brace of representative Democrats were

discussing the political situation,'a few days af-

being discussed, in which innocent Democratic

roughs had indulged in the righteous employ-

ment of beating and shooting inoffensive col-

ored men at some election poll; but we soon

ascertained that the criminal act under discus-

sion was the matter of negro voting, which

seemed to be regarded by these Bourbons as a

serious offense against the "peace and dignity"

of the commonwealth. In the opinion of these

gentlemen there had been a very serious crime

committed somewhere, and according to Dem-

cratic reasoning the " Radical " party was the

We haven't a doubt that these serious Dem-

ocrats who looked upon the enfranchisement of

the colored men as a crime of the most apall-

ing nature, still considered the slaveholders'

rebellion against the Government a righteous

resulting from the teaching of that party .-

The New Voters.

The colored voters were narrowly observed

by men of all parties to discover how many of

them could be persuaded that the Democracy

had claims upon their votes. But so far as we

have heard no Democratic accessions are re-

ported from this source. Perhaps they have

made up their minds that it would be lost labor

to ask the colored men of the country to con-

demn by their own votes the party which gave

them freedom and the ballot. The result of

the elections just held shows that the colored

vote was, in many districts, the source which

saved Republican candidates from defeat.

They had earned the confidence of the colored

men, and they responded nobly to the obliga-

tions which rested on them. The Afric-Ameri-

tions, is never forgetful of benefits conferred,

and never treacherous to those who confer

them. By doing right, by following out their

free principles to their logical sequences, the

Republicans have attached to their interest a

large and ever-reliable element of political

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT .- A young lady at

home from boarding-school for the holidays

was asked if she would have some roast beef,

strength.-Sciota Gazette.

act, such is the base perversion of judgment

ideas .- Wilmington Commercial.

abolition preachers in the days of slavery. Let and the Scott-Siddons of our day.

sociation at Cleveland, Ohio, August 20, 1870.

educators of the young.

tion is in their education.

these instructors.

American university.

concludes as follows:

the President.

hope, will not be in vain.

ing the laboring classes.

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

One-half column The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an adver tising square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full EDUCATION AND LABOR. quare.
All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-A long and interesting article on education umn are computed by the square.

Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months are charged transient rates. in connection with labor follows, containing

Are the People to be Left at the Mercy of the Kuklux?

country is a most significant fact, pointing to non-attendance. This prevails alike in country Mr. Strudwick, the Representative from Orange, introduced a bill on Tuesday last to and city, though with great differences in rerepeal what is known as the Shoffner bill. It sults. The large country districts, sparsely is a little strange that Mr. Strudwick should settled, present formidable obstacles to the lehave introduced the bill for the reneal, when cation of schools so that all can attend. These, it stands upon the record of the Supreme three eyils are noticed in some form of com- Court that he is a member of the Kuklux plaint in almost every State and city report. Klan. We would like to know if Mr. Strud-Each is sufficient to imperil the interests of any | wick is obeying the order of the Klan in thus attempting to have the bill repealed.

The Shoffner bill is not a particular favorite of ours, but if it is repealed the Legislature Nowhere else in the world does education will not do its duty toward the innocent and unoffending citizens if it does not provide means to bring disguised murderers to justice. The Democrats have control of one branch of in the primary training of children. Her suthe government, and they are confident that premacy in the profession of teaching has long they will carry the next election; surely they are not making arrangements for the Kuklux to aid them at that time. We confess that it edged from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and looks like it, if we may judge by the haste finds a fitting statement in the language of the made toward repealing the Shoffner bill. State Superintendent of California, who says : If the militia laws are not such as they should be, other laws calculated to protect the people cially suited to women. They are the natural should be enacted to take their place. We shall see what laws are enacted and passed up-

Feminine Gossip.

An Iowa court has decided that a woman can sue her husband for money borrowed of her.

The Springfield Republican thinks the course strikes at the vitals of every interest. If peoof woman suffrage is soon to be the winning A rumor has obtained a general currency to

the effect that Jenny Lind is coming here to run in opposition to Christine Nilsson. Brass and silver tipped heels are in vogue for

the fair sex, and they now clank and clatter a very general and gratifying interest in the along the pavement like dismounted cavalry educational questions of the day on the part of officers. It is expected that the receptions to be given

at Washington this season by Madame Catacazy, wife of the Russian Minister, will exceed in elegance and novelty all others.

to the establishment of an American university, Miniature Prussian helmets are unique and the latest style in ear-rings. They are of fine gold, very delicate, and imported from Vienna. forcibly urged. I would suggest in this con- where all the pretty things come from. nection that the United States already possesses

Mrs. Sarah Jane Hale, the well-known authoress, is a native of Newport, N. H., and in 1825 was a dressmaker in that village. She is now 75 years old, and resides in Philadelphia.

the Army Medical Museum, the rapidly in in connection with bows of gay colored rib-

way in which the Government may aid in Revolution, sailed on Thursday for England, From various sources, public and private, founding such a school for universal culture as with a view to enquire into the condition and the following items respecting school attendance shall draw to itself private munificence, and prospects of the woman's rights movement in result in that long hoped for institution, the that country.

If the price of kid gloves continues to rise we may expect Dame Fashion to introduce cloth After submitting several statistical tables or dogskin gloves ere long. Shopkeepers tell showing the number and extent of the colleges us there is a stile greater prospect of increase and seminaries in the country, the Commissioner | in price.

Hon. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, gave his daughter a house and furniture worth \$25. port is most painful. Should it prove the be- 000, \$10,000 worth of diamonds, and a countryginning of something which shall grow satis- seat on the Delaware, as a marriage portion. factorily toward perfection, this labor, I shall | She was married on the 18th instant .- Wilmington Commercial.

Music Notes-Art.

Theodore Thomas received \$18,000 for his twelve concerts in Boston.

Miss Adelaide Phillips is organizing a concert company for an extended operatic tour through the West, South and California.

Madame Alboni, who is one of the exiles from Paris now in London, will probably sing in the English capital before the end of the season.

Cardinal Antonelli recently presented Vin-4,613 a colored congregation at Charlottesville, in nie Ream, the American sculptress, with a costly gold chain and medallion.

a colored man, out of the pulpit because he had Miss Rose Hersee, who is now singing with voted the conservative ticket. We should think the Richings Opera Troupe, has in ten months traveled over fifteen thousand miles, and has colored congregation which would accept as its sung one hundred and forty-eight times in opera. spiritual guide a fawning lick spittle, whose besides occasional concerts. This indicates survile instincts led him to carry favor with those in power by voting with a party, the very

that a miss is better than fifteen thousand miles. The excellent bust of the late President Lincoln in the State House of Boston was executed this congregation's manner of "dissolving the by Mrs. Joseph Ames, wife of the distinguished artist. The lady moreover is notable as a reader no less than as a sculptor. Her rendering of Macbeth before the various Suffrage Conventions in different parts of the country has cies and proprieties which distinguished the reader, and caused her to be ranked by some "superior race," and its treatment of obnoxious critics among the Kembles, the Macreadys,

How a Woman KEEPS a SECRET.-It is an old quib upon women that they cannot keep a secret : but the fact is, they are the only part of humanity who can. A wife keeps her husits files, as it was not the custom of Virginia band's secrets much better than he does hers. papers in the "good old times" to give undue We calculate that there is one drunken wife to prominence to these impromptu popular dem- about four hundred and ninety-nine drunken onstrations for the suppression of incendiary husbands. In gambling, licentiousness, lying. cheating, hypocrisy, and covetousness there is pretty much the same proportion. Yet of the four hundred and ninety-nine wives, four hundred conceal, cover up, silently endure the terrible secret, while the one husband mourns over the frailty of his wife in the study of his pastor, and to the ear of a friend, and probably ter the election, when one remarked that he did "not blame the niggers." We supposed that one of the many breaches of the peace was complains of it to a court of law. It is the same between brother and sister. The secrets a woman talks about are the kind that are unimportant and mostly pleasant to hear. But of serious secrets she is as reticent as the grave. That is our observation. and in our relation as physician, minister, and ordained lawyer, we have had room for a good deal of observation. - Industrial Protector.

> The following chronological list of Dicken's works will be found convenient: "Sketches by Boz," (collected,) 1836; "Pickwick Papers," 1836 : "Oliver Twist," 1837 : "Nicholas Nickle by," 1838; "The Old Cariosity Shop," 1840; Barnaby Rudge," 1840; "American Notes for General Circulation," 1842; "Martin Chuzzlewit," 1842; "A Christmas Carol," 1843; "The Chimes." 1844: "The Cricket on the Hearth." 1845: "Pictures from Italy," 1846; "Dombey and Soa," 1846; "The Battle of Iafe," 1846 "The Haunted Man," 1848; "David Copper field," 1849; "Bleak House," 1852; "Hard Times," 1854; "Little Dorrit," 1855; "A Tale of Two Cities," 1859; "Great Expectations." 1860; "The Uncommercial Traveller," 1860 'Our Mutual Friend," 1864; "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," (unfinished,) 1870.

> CONFESSION AND REPENTENCE .- A schoolmaster called up an idle and stupid scholor to discipline him by a bit of catechism. He began by asking him: "Who made this great and glorious universe?" "Don't know, sir." was the whimpered reply. "Don't know; why, a child of two years old could tell that. The question was repeated several times, with the same result, until pedagogue grew angry, and, seizing his rattan, he flourished it over the boy's head and shoulders, as if about to strike. with: " Now say, at once, who made this great and glorious universe, or I'll flog you." "Idid-sir: but I won't do so again.

> SHALLOW TRICKS .- I hate the shallow Americanism which hopes to get rich by credit, to get knowledge by raps on midnight tables, skill without study, mastery without apprenticeship, power through a packed jury or caucus, or wealth by fraud. They think they have got it. but they have got semething else-a crime, which calls for another crime, and another devil behind that; these are steps to suicide, infamy, and the harming of mankind. In this life of show, puffing, advertisement, and manufacturing of public opinion all excellence is lost sight of in the hunger for sudden performance and unearned praise.—Emerson.

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